Daily Report

Latin America

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CONTENTS

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Raul Castro Receives USSR's Akhromeyev 1
Aldana Heads Delegation to Quadripartite Talks 1
Castro Closes Construction Workers Congress 1
Urges Avoiding Errors 2
Castro Presides at Havana Enterprises Meeting 2
Discusses Costs 3
Agriculture Production Viewed 4
On Costs, Earnings 4
Rodriguez Sees Lenart, Jakes in Prague 5
Presented Award by Jakes 5
ANPP Topics Announced at Press Conference 5
First People's Council Established in Holguin 5
Raul Castro Congratulates Workers for Roadwork 6
Polish Youths Begin Brigade Work in Havana 6

Caricom

Further on Caricom Heads of Government Meeting 6
Haiti's Suspension Urged 6
Officials: No Comment on Haiti 6
Meeting 'Bogged Down'; Ends 7

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Seaga Reelected Democratic Union Chairman 7

Haiti

Demonstrations Held in Support of Namphy 7
Military in Demonstration 7
Soleil Comments on Lack of Human Rights 8

MEXICO

Opposition Contests Partial Election Results *[AFP]* 9
PAN's Clouthier Cited *[AFP]* 9
PRI Statement Claims Salinas Victory 9
PRI 'Cynicism,' 'Evidence' of Fraud Viewed *[EXCELSIOR 9 Jul]* 9
Opposition 'Civil Resistance' Plans Criticized *[UNOMASUNO 10 Jul]* 10
Capital Flight Related to Elections Reported *[EFE]* 11

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

President Duarte Returns to Country 11 July *[AFP]* 12
'To Resume' Presidency 12

Nicaragua

Government Orders Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats 12
D'Escoto Announcement 12
Ortega Comments 16

Government Orders Suspension of Media 16
Radio Catolica *[ACAN]* 16
Official Comments 16
LA PRENSA 17
Radio Corporacion 'Threatened' *[San Jose]* 18
Conservative Party Leader Arguello Arrested *[San Jose]* 18
Assembly President Nunez on Nandaime Incidents 18

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Cape Verde Foreign Minister Begins Visit 20

Brazil

Details of Debt Financing Plan Agreement *[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 10 Jul]* 20
Businessmen To Lobby Against Discrimination *[O GLOBO 10 Jul]* 21
Foreign Minister on PRC Nuclear Policy *[O GLOBO 7 Jul]* 21
Striking Rio Teachers Clash With Police 22

Chile

Pinochet on Plebiscite, PDC-Marxist Ties 22
Receives Youth Support 22
Group Asks for Designation of Plebiscite Date 23
Merino Downplays Request 23
Poll: Santiago Residents Support No Vote 23
Socialist Lagos Visits U.S.; Comments on Plans 24
Foreign Minister Opens L.A. Commerce Meeting 24
Six Bomb Attacks Reported in Santiago 24

Colombia

Delegation Leaves for Talks With M-19 *[AFP]* 24
President Barco Comments on Economy 25

Paraguay

Police Detain PLRA Leader Laino, 2 Others *[EL DIARIO 11 Jul]* 26

Peru

Prime Minister Announces Salary, Price Hikes 26
Union Ends Strike; Teachers Return To Work 27
Police, Shining Path Clash in Puno; One Killed *[EFE]* 27
Drug Traffickers Ambush Police Patrol, Kill 2 *[EFE]* 27
Company Manager Kidnapped Outside Plant 27
Bombs Damage Two Lima Schools; Eight Injured *[EFE]* 28

Suriname

Shankar Rejects Peace-Keeping Force Proposal 28
Shankar: Brunswijk Not Acting in Good Faith 28
Government Displeased With Aid Process 28
Caricom Extends Observer Status of Country 28
Police Transferred To Justice Ministry 28
Advisory Groups Formed; Plans Bureau Moves 29

Cuba

Raul Castro Receives USSR's Akhromeyev

FL1207123588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] At Havana's Jose Marti Airport, Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the FAR, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and chief of the General Staff. Akhromeyev, who is heading an official Soviet military delegation, is responding to an invitation made by the FAR minister. A group of high-ranking military chiefs and officers travelled along with the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Aldana Heads Delegation to Quadripartite Talks

FL1207011988 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] The quadripartite conference on southwest Africa to find an agreement on Namibia's independence [words indistinct], Angola, and peace in the southern region, is being held in New York City in the United States.

According to Cuban sources, the meeting is being held in Governors Island in New York Bay. The meeting agenda is secret but it is possible that the U.S. spokesman may provide details during the course of the meeting.

This is the third opportunity for Cuban Angolan, U.S., and South African representatives to meet to clear up the situation in the southwest region of Africa.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The meeting is expected to end on Wednesday.

The previous meetings held in London and Cairo were also characterized by absolute discretion while the parties involved held discussions.

Castro Closes Construction Workers Congress

FL0707161088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, closed the 6th Congress of the Construction Workers Union which met for 2 days at the Lazaro Pena Theatre.

[Begin Castro recording] [Passage omitted] I can tell that good preparation and organizational work was done for this congress and speeches. I can tell that excellent comrades were chosen at the (?base) to come here. I can assure you that it is an excellent congress. But let's take it as a starting point for all the tasks that we have to carry out in the coming years. We are confident that we will complete them. And I repeat, don't be impatient. Let's not change what we have overnight. Let's do it a little at a time. I don't know who it was who said this, because I have heard it attributed to several people, but there was a historical figure who said: Dress me slowly because I am in a hurry. That is what we have to say in construction. We will dress ourselves slowly because we are in a great hurry. I think that if the (?premises) are met, we will have the materials. I am sure we will have them. How can we not have them? When the revolution triumphed, cement production, for example, was 700,000 tons. This year, we are already going to produce 3.8 million. How much more is this? Over five times more. We have to make better use of what we have now. We did not produce iron rods; now we produce hundreds of thousands of tons. Soon, at the (?Antillana) steel enterprise, with the expansion of the old workshop—and it's a large expansion—we will produce half a million tons of steel. From that, we can produce approximately 300,000 tons of iron rods. Materials are increasing. The perspectives for construction are truly brilliant.

All this will depend on us. The country is turning into a country of construction workers. Those are the students who built the house-office or the ones who will build the child care center next year. What are those tens of thousands of students from secondary, pre-university, and technical schools? What are those students, even university students, who on a Saturday, Sunday, or any day of the week, go to the projects to help? What are those children, housewives, and retirees who go to the Miguel Enriquez or the Albarran? What are those who, wherever there is a house-office for the family doctor, a clinic, or child care center under construction, are there? What are those millions of citizens, men and women, young and old, who contribute to construction? What are they if not construction workers? What are we today, if not a people of construction workers? What are you? You are vanguards, the laborers and workers of construction. [end recording]

Among other subjects, the commander in chief referred to the importance of economic problems in the branches of construction.

[Begin Castro recording] Therefore, I think this is a key, key, key [repeats himself] idea in the process of rectification—the accountability regarding costs. We also need another thing, which is a key (?idea). We need a basis for calculations to define the value of what we do, so that when we compare the value of what we do to the cost of what we do, in construction and in any other thing, we will be able to measure the efficiency with which we are working. If it is not done like this, the more efficient we are the less value we would produce. [sentence as heard] If we make what costs 10 [unit not specified] with 8, or 7, then it looks like we.... [changes thought] If we confuse value with costs, we say we are producing 7 million when we could actually say that we are producing 15 at the cost of 7. That is why the basis for calculations of the value of what we create with our work is very important.

But I have been thinking that in the future we will have to radically change the concept of the enterprise. Because today, the concept of the enterprise is associated with a very large head attached to a very small body [laughter, applause]. The concept of the enterprise is associated with an illness called macrocephaly [laughter]. This is a human illness and a social illness called parasitism. That is why what we make inexpensively here in the brigade becomes expensive—because the large apparatus of the enterprise is enormous. One of our [word indistinct] errors from the revolution, characteristic of almost all revolutions, if not all, one of its negative tendencies is the tendency to put the cart before the horse. Well-being, wealth, and abundance is placed before work, when it is actually work, and only work, that can provide well-being, abundance, and wealth. We must be very clear about this; these are work years. We do want workers to earn good (?compensation).

The contingent is more than just that. The contingent is a revolution involving (?conceptions). It has a different kind of discipline. Discipline is maintained through different mechanisms. Attention to man is a key factor, trust in man is a key factor, appeal to man is constant. Not even in capitalism can that appeal be done away with. When you analyze the capitalist countries that are most developed, such as the Japanese, you will find that they are concerned about man. There is attention to man. Attention to man does not only mean to have a better sleeping place and food, but it is the fraternal treatment which is given to man and the concern for his problems and all his other considerations, not only material. Many times these are spiritual concerns, moral concerns. Attention to man is essential. And capitalists who exploit workers often take pains regarding attention to man, to (?pat) them so that they forget that they are being exploited and working for them.

But the socialist leader, because of other motivations, must be concerned about man more so than the capitalist. It is not because he is exploiting him but simply because he is doing his fundamental social moral duty. The attention and concern for man is a duty based on revolutionary consciousness.

Construction work is the most noble, honorable occupation. Without that job, there is no development. Without that occupation, there is no revolution. Without that occupation, there is no country, there are no universities, schools, technical institutes, research centers, highways, dams, ports, cultural centers, housing. Be aware that it is one of the most noble jobs that man, citizens, and compatriots can engage in. Everything that you can see in our country is the work of constructions workers. What was built in the past, what is being constructed at present, and what will be erected in the future was, is, and will be the work of construction workers. A revolutionary people must not only be a combatant people, but also a people of construction workers. [applause] [end recording]

Urges Avoiding Errors

FL0707204488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, gave the closing speech at the sixth congress of construction workers, which met for 2 days at the CTC's [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Lazaro Pena Theater.

The leader of the Cuban revolution discussed important topics related to the poor quality of construction and attention to it. He also suggested that contingents similar to the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent be created in every province throughout the country.

During his speech, which was more than 2 hours and 40 minutes long, Fidel called on the workers to avoid making strategic errors because we are at the threshold of Yankee imperialism.

[Begin recording] This bitter experience should reaffirm even more the idea that we must develop our own direction, we must develop our own experiences. We are not obligated to copy anything or anyone. To do our things.... [changes thought] If we make a mistake, we make it on our own instead of making a mistake because someone else made an error. The act of copying is also very shameful and regrettable. When those we are copying later make a mistake and they correct themselves, then we say: We'll change now, too, because we were wrong. We'll do what the others are doing and then have to change again later when those we are copying make another mistake. [end recording]

In his speech, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers also said that it is important for all workers to know the cost of everything that is done, especially during the rectification process. He added that in the future the current concept of the enterprises will have to change radically.

What is done cheaply, he said, costs more because of the cumbersome system that exists today in the enterprises. He stressed that only work can create abundance and wealth.

Topics such as the fluctuation of the work force, payment by agreement, and labor ties [vinculacion], were extensively discussed by the commander in chief. The leader of the Cuban revolution once again reiterated in his closing speech that money is not the only thing that is capable of stirring the consciousness of man.

Castro Presides at Havana Enterprises Meeting

FL0707183588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over the opening session of the third meeting of Havana enterprises.

At exactly 1000, the third meeting of Havana enterprises began here at the Karl Marx Theatre. More than 4,000 delegates and guests are attending it. Jorge Lezcano, first party secretary for Havana City, gave a detailed assessment of the extent and quality of work done since the last meeting.

[Begin Lezcano recording] We used to say that we were growing but we were actually falling behind. However, when a comparative analysis is made of the reality and behavior of our economy today and the situation in 1985 and 1986, it may look like we are regressing, that we are worse, that even our work is worse, and that our results are deficient. Nevertheless, we all know that we are doing better today, that we are really concerned with the qualitative aspects of our work today. If we refer to the investment aspects of construction, the completion and quality of projects, the production plan of an enterprise, the variety of production as well as the quality, the way in which the enterprise commits itself to its plans taking into consideration the collective interests of society and not the particular interests of the enterprise, etc., we are doing better today.

I would like to give only two examples which even the comrades of this enterprise can later expand upon. For example, the Sergio Gonzales enterprise, because of the dedication of its management, workers, and all its organizations, substituted non-ferrous scrap iron obtained in the country for raw materials from capitalist countries, without requiring an additional cent in new investments or equipment. So far this year, as a result of this substitution, they have saved more than $200,000, and they expect the figure to reach $400,000 by the end of the year. At the ironworks, they have turned over more than 500 recycled tons of local copper (?mixture). [end recording]

The in-depth critical analysis of the report caused much interest. The report emphasizes with concrete examples how much progress has been made in the economic efficiency of enterprises. However, many difficulties exist which have resulted in nonfulfillment of plans.

[Begin recording] [Castro] In which sectors have we had the greatest difficulties?

[Lezcno] Well, there are several sectors.

[Castro] Yes.

[Lezcano] For example, in the production of some SIME [Steelworking Industry] enterprises, in some elements of fishing, construction enterprises. The majority of construction enterprises in the capital fulfill, overfulfill, their plans, and grow. But in others, which are important, like the 22.... [Castro, interrupting] Which is the 22?

[Lezcano] That is the one that built El Gato. It is the one that specializes in aqueducts, sewage, drainage, etc.

[Castro] Yes.

[Lezcano] There, because of a shortage in large pipes, the plan is unfulfilled.

[Castro] I ask you the question because it would be good for us at the same time to analyze the things that interest us, such as accountability and all these things, to also, in some cases, analyze the specific difficulties we have had. It would be good to analyze the supplies we have been short of and to see about the possibilities for receiving some of those supplies. It would be good to determine, if we are behind schedule with regard to some raw materials, the possibilities for making up for this in the second half of the year. [end recording]

Discusses Costs

FL0707194988 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Report by Virginia Maria Pineiro from the Karl Marx Theater]

[Text] In remarks made at the third meeting of Havana enterprises in the Karl Marx Theater, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro gave an enlightening explanation on costs and stressed the importance of having a basis for calculating value.

The first secretary of the PCC Central Committee reiterated that the cost of a project is the sum total of equipment, if it depreciates—fuel, materials, everything used—as well as the salaries of the work force. This does not mean that value is the same as cost.

To award a worker, said Fidel, the concept of earnings does not always have to predominate. We simply have to insist on the concept of efficiency, he said.

[Begin Castro recording] We have to be more educated regarding the idea of costs. How much does it cost and what is the value of what we've produced? How much am I, my collective of workers, contributing to the wealth of society? How much does society contribute?

Society's contribution can be used to award the workers. Many things can be done following this concept.

No one has been concerned about costs, no one. People have always been concerned about earnings because they associate this with prices and they tried to steal. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

The third meeting of enterprises is continuing at this moment at the Karl Marx Theater with the attendance of 4,000 delegates and guests.

Agriculture Production Viewed

FL0707214188 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] During the extensive analysis of agricultural production, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro called it an unfortunate day when the so-called peasant free market was introduced into the country. He said the correct thing to do is find socialist solutions to our problems.

He recalled that the market held back the increase of cooperatives and also blocked the application of science and technology. Fidel stressed it was an error in these capitalist-style relations to let the peasants cultivate what agriculture did not produce. Today, said Fidel, we have programs for thousands of caballerias of tubers and vegetables. If we have an excess of crops , he said, we export them to socialist countries or we send them to the factories that produce liquid animal feed. This is the road, stressed the commander in chief. He also stressed the responsibility of agriculture in supplying quantities and varieties of products to the population.

During the analysis of the results in the accounting and production systems of Havana diversified crops enterprises, Fidel stressed it is important that agriculture guarantee a variety of products. He noted the results of the June tomato harvest and the outlook for July, when it is expected more than 80,000 quintals will be harvested. The commander in chief stressed the need for new varieties of crops that are resistant to adverse weather during certain times of the year.

Fidel then expressed interest in the production of hydroponic goods so that crops that are popular among the population, such as tomatoes, can be guaranteed all year long. The leader of the revolution noted the importance of technology and the new varieties of hydroponic crops in agriculture. He said that the current production plans are not sufficiently ambitious.

Santiago de Cuba Province is raising hydroponic crops and this year they will have 50 units with an extension of 50 hectares of land, said Esteban Lazo Hernandez in Havana. When questioned by Fidel, the first secretary of the party in this province described the different crops they are growing to guarantee vegetables for the people of Santiago de Cuba.

Fidel said that we should use land optimally, taking differences into account, and we should develop hydroponics in Santiago de Cuba because they are a good alternative and produce more than traditional crops.

In reference to this topic, Jorge Lezcano, first party secretary in Havana, said that the principal difficulties in the capital have been the lack of resources and the concentration of agricultural means.

On Costs, Earnings

FL0807143288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is presiding over the third meeting of Havana enterprises. Journalist Oscar Suarez gives us this report from the Karl Marx Theatre.

The third meeting of Havana enterprises, during the first day of sessions, was directed at analysis of costs in activities of enterprises. The idea of obtaining earnings without keeping in mind costs by the producers is a fatal error in socialism. This idea, expressed in colloquial terms, means that at times we spend pesos to produce centavos. These concepts were affirmed in the experiences shared by the leaders of the tuna fleet and the national shipyard enterprise. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro used those examples to show that socialism does not aspire to sell in order to accumulate earnings but rather to satisfy the needs of society.

[Begin Castro recording in progress] ...the "emperador", and I am very familiar with those accounts because of my role in looking for equipment for the minibrigades, construction, water conservation, and other things. I want you to know, and I will tell you a few stories, that approximately 250 tons gave about $1 million, which was invested in construction equipment. There was no other way of buying those items, the ones which remained after the [words indistinct] They were sold at very high prices, for almost $4,000, it was all invested in construction equipment. We thought that was too (?fine) for even the most outstanding workers to use.

Then we decided to let them eat tuna, which is what we are giving them, already canned. As a matter of fact it is a very versatile product, and since it is already canned, it makes it easier. Sometimes, when a brigade does not have refrigeration or anything else, we send them canned tuna. Look at the good use we are making of that tuna you are catching. Even if it wasn't very profitable directly, indirectly it could be very profitable for the country. We do not (?know) how much it costs to give tuna to thousands or tens of thousands of workers, to give it to them in three or four rations per month. I am explaining this because I think that we are getting a lot of use out of the tuna you are catching there in the fleet. To the tourists, to whom we sell it in dollars, we give the "emperador" fish, which accompanies the tuna. You know what we did this year? We needed to have provisions for many of the construction worker forces. We took that tuna; we didn't exchange it this year for construction equipment. Some 200 tons of tuna were exchanged for almost 1,000 tons of chicken. [end recording]

Another aspect to point out is that although a high level of efficiency was achieved in production or in equipment repair, in this case the repair of ship equipment, the costs for this have been so high that production has shown

losses due to weak controls over costs and the lack of economic training among the workers. A lesson on economics, accounting, and costs was given by our Commander in Chief Fidel.

[Begin Castro recording] The cost of a project is its total sum. It is the cost which is being paid for fuel, materials, pipes, cement, iron rods, wood, and everything that was used for it. The work force and its salaries must also be included. That is what should make up the cost of a project.

Another thing to consider is the budget. The budget could be 24 million [currency not specified] and the enterprise can say, well with the estimates it had it distributes it [words indistinct]. Earnings have turned here into the index, and not the costs.

What we really have to look at here are costs. I don't want to say that the value which is given to a project is what is costs. Logically, a project has a higher value than what it cost. If you want to use the budget, you can go ahead and use that. You can say that this enterprise has contributed so much to the state. (?When) we stop using as a basis all those dumb things about the social economic funds, which could not be invested, that was madness. In order to award workers, there must be a concept of earnings. If there is only a concept of efficiency, then I say these workers have worked efficiently. Let's reward them. Yes, you can reward them; rewards are not excluded. In no way are incentives excluded. In no way is the socialist formula excluded. But I am convinced that earnings cannot be..... [changes thought] We will turn into (?shoddy) capitalists with this idea of earnings, earnings [repeats himself]. We should be more educated regarding the idea of costs. How much did it cost, and what is the value of what we have produced. How much wealth is a workers collective contributing to society? Guided by that concept, no one used to be concerned about costs. No one. [end recording]

Rodriguez Sees Lenart, Jakes in Prague
FL0907001688 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0212 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] In Prague, Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Presidium, has received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo. During their meeting, the two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations and examined economic and political issues of mutual interest. Rodriguez, who is also vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, attended the 44th regular CEMA meeting in Prague. The meeting ended today.

Carlos Rafael was also received by Milos Jakes, secretary general of the CPCZ, with whom he held interesting talks during which important aspects of the recently concluded CEMA meeting were discussed.

Presented Award by Jakes
FL1207022188 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] At the close of this newscast, we have received word that Milos Jakes, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], today bestowed the Victorious February Order upon Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

The award was conferred upon the Cuban leader for his support of the friendship between the two countries.

After the ceremony, which was held at the CPCZ Central Committee offices, a reception was held at the home of the Cuban ambassador in Prague. The reception was attended by Milos Jakes.

ANPP Topics Announced at Press Conference
FL1207030888 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] A press conference on the development of the third period of sessions of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] was offered by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, acting president of the highest legislative state organ. The agenda for the meeting, which will be held 18 and 19 July, was made known during the press conference.

The agenda includes approval of the recommendations made in the report on factors that affect the development of a culture that respects the law, the ratification of Council of State agreements, an analysis of the draft agreement regulating the lawmaking process, and reports back from Guantanamo, the Academy of Sciences, and the provincial people's governments. Other topics include the report from the Health, Environment, and Community Services Commission on the use and preservation of underground and surface waters; the closing report on last year's budget; the [words indistinct] Supreme People's Tribunal; and the report back from the Attorney General's Office.

First People's Council Established in Holguin
FL1107211788 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1948 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] The first of 30 people's councils, which will be established in 30 localities, was created in Nicaro, Holguin Province, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Third PCC Congress allowing for the new political-administrative division.

In the presence of leaders of the party, government, and the people in general, the 13 people's government delegates elected (Enrique Evrain Gonzalez Molina) as the professional president of the group.

The consultative organ is also composed of representatives of political and mass organizations, state institutions, and the Commander Rene Ramos Latour nickel enterprise, which produces one of the province's main exportable items.

Nicaro is in Mayari Municipality in Holguin Province where the metallurgic area begins.

During the remainder of the month, it is expected that councils will be created in the suburbs of (Lemisa), Tacajo, San Andres, Velasco, Antonio Maceo, and Mir.

Raul Castro Congratulates Workers for Roadwork
FL0807224588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC and FAR minister, has sent a message congratulating the workers who reestablished transportation on the road from (Topes de Collantes) to Jibacoa in the Escambray. Transportation was disrupted by the heavy rains early this month.

The message of recognition was conveyed by Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Sancti Spiritus, when he spoke at a ceremony honoring construction, communications, and community electrical workers and other support forces.

Polish Youths Begin Brigade Work in Havana
FL0507145588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Polish youths who are members of the (Carlos Roeloff) brigade have begun production activities at the Santa Cruz del Norte thermoelectric project in Havana. That is one of the most important construction works of the country and one of the crash programs of the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

The brigade members worked in particular on the second unit, which is one of the eight tasks involved in the thermoelectric project. According to the workers' commitment with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, that second unit will be completed in December 1988.

The Polish youths will work for 3 days at that facility. Afterward, they will begin a tour of the island's eight provinces and will visit the special municipality of the Isle of Youth.

Caricom

Further on Caricom Heads of Government Meeting

Haiti's Suspension Urged
FL0707161488 Bridgetown CANA in English 1407 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] St John's, Antigua, July 6, CANA—The Barbados-based Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) is urging regional leaders to go beyond suspending Haiti from Caribbean Community (Caricom) ministerial committees, and sever transportation and limited trade links as well.

"...The position of the CCL (is) that we were always opposed to the granting of any status to Haiti within the community until Haiti returns to some measure of democracy," said CCL Vice-President Burns Bonadie, following a meeting Tuesday between a joint CCL and private sector delegation with the heads of government.

The Caricom leaders are now into the second full day of their five-day summit here.

"We went a little further and called on the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to withdraw the flying of their airlines (BWIA) into Haiti. In other words, to put an embargo," the Vincentian trade unionst said.

"...We called on the leaders to do something about Caricargo which the labour movement understands takes produce out of Haiti," the CCL official added.

Caricargo (Caribbean Air Cargo) is a regional cargo line owned by Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

The call by the regional trade union grouping comes in the wake of the June 19 military coup which ousted civilian President Leslie Manigat who assumed power in February as a result of flawed elections. The trade union body said it was "alarmed" about these events.

The CCL is on record as opposing the granting of full status to Haiti in Caricom because of the poor track record of the military regime in recognising and respecting human rights," [quotation mark as received] the CCL said in a statement.

"We restated our position that until Haiti returns to democracy, that Haiti should have no part at all in the Caricom community and that the privilege now extended to Haiti should be withdrawn," Bonadie said.

Haiti has observer status on the Caricom standing committees of agriculture, education, health, and labour.

Caricom summit spokesman, Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, said there were sharp differences over the question of suspending Haiti's observer status on Caricom committees, as called for by Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

Officials: No Comment on Haiti
FL0807165088 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] The ninth Caricom heads of government Summit in Antigua ends today. Obie Wilchcombe reports that the leaders were in meeting late last night discussing issues affecting the region, including the situation in Haiti.

[Wilchcombe] When Caricom leaders returned to the Crystal Palace Ballroom of the Royal Antiguan Hotel today, they returned to continue a discussion that had to be [words indistinct]. Reaching a consensus on what to do about Haiti's immediate and future relationship with Caricom has been more difficult than originally thought.

[Word indistinct] spokesman, the Honorable Lester Bird, did not mention the speculation [word indistinct] here in last night's press meeting, not by what he did say, but by what he did not say. Mr Bird skirted around the substance and (?tone) of the heads of government, refusing to say anything more than the discussion is continuing.

Caricom Secretary General Mr Roderick Rainford attended the briefing and offered no comment when asked to state whether the tone of the discussion here is the same as or different than the [word indistinct] discussion in Barbados last year.

As for the drafting of the letter to be sent to the United States President, Ronald Reagan, newsmen were told that the letter is still being worked on.

[Words indistinct] summit today, but before doing so, they still have some matters to deal with.

At the ninth Caricom heads of government meeting in Antigua, I'm Obie Wilchcombe, ZNS News.

Meeting 'Bogged Down'; Ends

FL0907010788 Nassau Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] The ninth Caricom heads of government meeting ended late this afternoon in Antigua, apparently bogged down over the issue of [words indistinct] last report could not apparently arrive at a consensus. A communique on the meeting is expected later this evening.

Prime Minister Pindling and the Bahamian delegation, meantime, are expected back home later tonight.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Seaga Reelected Democratic Union Chairman

FL0707161588 Bridgetown CANA in English 1410 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] St John's, Antigua, July 6, CANA—Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Caribbean Democratic Union (CDU), which groups several centrist and right wing political parties in the region, it's been announced here.

The announcement came at the end of the CDU's second party leaders conference held at the Royal Antiguan Resort where Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government are currently holding their ninth summit.

A communique said afterwards that Seaga was re-elected chairman of the four-member executive committee and named the other three members as: St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds, vice-chairman; Prime Minister Blaize of Grenada, second vice chairman; and Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, treasurer.

Jamaican parliamentarian Mrs Joan Gordon-Webley was returned as the executive secretary.

The communique said the meeting admitted two new CDU members: The Nevis Reformation Party led by premier Simeon Daniel and the Anguillan National Alliance, headed by Chief Minister Emile Gumbs.

This brings to eight the number of political parties in the CDU.

Haiti

Demonstrations Held in Support of Namphy

FL1107160688 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Demonstrations of support for Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president of the military government, have been organized and held in Saut d'Eau, Thomonde, Cerca Carvajal, and Hinche. Also, our correspondent in Nippes, [name indistinct], reports that a demonstration in support of Gen Namphy was also held in Nippes:

[Correspondent] In marriage, it sometimes happens that couples divorce and then remarry the same person shortly afterward. Popular wisdom says: When a divorced couple remarries each other, that is precisely when life becomes more beautiful for them. That is when love germinates and really blossoms.

Well, since the reconciliation of 20 June, the honeymoon is not yet over.

Again on Saturday, 9 July, in Petit Trou de Nippes, the people remained in the streets until 2330 to express their joy, their satisfaction, and their support for the return of the general-president, Henri Namphy, to the helm of state.

Military in Demonstration

FL1107162088 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Report by correspondent Marc Leslie Ambroise]

[Excerpt] On Saturday, 9 July, there was a big popular demonstration at approximately 1630 in Montrouis, a town in the commune of Arcahaie. It was organized by leaders in the area in cooperation with the Montrouis section chief and the members of the Casec [Administrative Council for the Communal Section].

We noticed that the section chief for Deluge, (Pierre Payette), was present. We also saw many members of the Armed Forces from Arcahaie, mixed in with members of the Armed Forces from the Montrouis police (?outpost). The purpose of the (?demonstration) was to express solidarity with the policy of the new military government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president.

The demonstrators marched around several (?sections) of the town of Montrouis, going along the old road all the way to National Highway No 1. [passage omitted including indistinct passages]

Soleil Comments on Lack of Human Rights

FL0607215788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Elange Raymond, one of Radio Soleil's night watchmen, was wounded by a grenade on the night of 28 November 1987 at (Truitier), on the Cul-de-Sac plain, where the radio's transmitter is. He died on Sunday, 3 July, as a result of the substantial fractures and burns he suffered on that hellish night, when a group of criminals armed with all kinds of weapons that have never been officially identified was sowing death left and right, everywhere they went. However, the police never saw them, despite the fact that they were out in the streets. [passage omitted]

We recall that no light has ever been shed on this act, nor on other acts committed on the morning of 29 November, when those same individuals killed more than 20 people to prevent the elections from taking place. The investigation the National Government Council promised never came to anything. At best, the investigation remained open.

After all these criminal acts, which led to the annulment of the 29 November elections, things were back in order. Elections were held on 17 January 1988 and the new president installed on 7 February 1988 without incident.

However, for some reason, a few months and a few days after 7 February 1988, the disorders recommenced. They began killing people again like on 29 November 1987. Today, after 19 June, things are again back in order.

We remind listeners that Elange Pierre [as heard], Radio Soleil's former watchman, who died on 3 July after being hurt by a grenade on 28 November 1987, was from Petit Goave.

The death of Elange, like that of all the others, once again shows the indifference and lack of sensitivity to human life of a certain portion of the population, whereas respect for people's lives and investigations to identify and punish criminals who go around killing people both on the street and inside their homes is a part of human rights.

Opposition Contests Partial Election Results

PA1107185888 Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Jul (AFP)—Today the Mexican opposition parties contested the partial results announced by the Federal Electoral Commission [CFE], according to which PRI candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari is winning the 6 July elections.

Former presidential candidate Heberto Castillo, leader of the Mexican Socialist Party, which supported Cuauhtemoc Cardenas' National Democratic Front, said the results were "fixed."

The partial results were announced today by the CFE, a technical commission that is directly under the Government Secretariat.

Castillo added that these results were not presented to representatives of the opposition parties. [passage omitted]

PAN's Clouthier Cited

PA1107221588 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (AFP)—Today Manuel Clouthier, presidential candidate of the conservative National Action Party (PAN), announced that he will officially contest the results announced by electoral officials giving the victory to Carlos Salinas, the official candidate.

Clouthier said: "I cannot recognize (as president) anyone who is not truly and legitimately elected by the people." He presented an impressive list of irregularities that took place throughout the country, and he affirmed that "civic resistance" will be increased.

Clouthier added that he will again tour the country to prepare the referendum he plans to organize for the end of July.

PRI Statement Claims Salinas Victory

PA1207044388 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Statement by PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Representatives of the media: Today at 0515, the CFE [Federal Electoral Commission] confirmed the victory of our presidential candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. Votes from throughout the country have been counted and the PRI, having a two-to-one vote advantage over its closest rival, has confirmed its electoral victory.

At 0130 on Thursday, 7 July, the PRI National Executive Committee, through its president, announced, with responsibility and a solid factual basis, that its presidential candidate had won the elections. The PRI became certain that it had achieved a national victory because of the information provided by official voting results. These results are being confirmed by data provided by the CFE, information that the other parties also have access to and know about.

Also on 7 July, at noon, Carlos Salinas de Gortari confirmed his victory and reaffirmed his commitment to legality, modernization, and democratic progress following the cleanest and most competitive elections in our history.

Political seriousness and responsibility, invariable norms of our party, today lead us to reiterate the victory of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who was favored with 52.89 percent of the national voting results released by the CFE.

The PRI is almost through checking the results listed in documents from 54,600 polling places and has found that these results are almost completely identical to those listed in electoral district polling documents.

Constitutional reforms and the federal electoral code provided a renewed framework for the federal electoral process. Pluralism was invigorated and broader participation by the people in the elections process was guaranteed. It has been demonstrated that the electoral and political renovation has been timely and efficient. It has strengthened national democracy. We want to acknowledge the promoter of this renovation: President Miguel de la Madrid, national leader of our party.

The letter and spirit of the new democratic norms have found support and respect and a role in the future as a result of the victory of our candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. With this attitude he has made evident his firm determination to promote political and revolutionary change.

PRI 'Cynicism,' 'Evidence' of Fraud Viewed

PA1107200788 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 9 Jul 88 pp 6-A, 9-A

[Article by Miguel Aroche Parra: "Neither Fraud Nor Imposition"]

[Excerpts] The statements issued by Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, president of the PRI's CEN [National Executive Council], and by the government party's presidential candidate—taking the election victory for granted and thanking the citizens for their support—indicate the infinite cynicism with which they and other members of the system are willing to act.

This conduct shows their complete lack of respect for the citizens' opinion and proves that they reject any idea of admitting their defeat—all this compounded by a great dose of political irresponsibility and myopia. They know quite well that no one will believe their version of the victory, particularly given extremely clear results such as the one reported by the "Late Night News" report on Thursday: "Votes in 160 of the 264 electoral precincts in the 37th

electoral district of this capital have been tallied, and the National Democratic Front [FDN] presidential candidate, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, still leads. Likewise, the FDN candidates for deputy and senator still lead."

It is appropriate to recall the PRI members' stubbornness in covering up this new social and political reality, this new correlation of forces that has banished them to third place. This fact is evident in their imaginary account of the electoral results in Aguascalientes and two other states, claiming that the PRI won in 20 electoral districts—Aguascalientes has two districts—with 169,000 votes for the PRI against 40,079 votes for the PAN [National Action Party], while the rest of the parties are credited with 10 percent of the total. [passage omitted]

The PRI was angered when a joint document was presented at the Government Secretariat by presidential candidates Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, Manuel J. Clouthier, and Rosario Ibarra, whose "Demand for Legality" warns that they will not accept fixed results or recognize authorities chosen through fraudulent actions. They likewise warn that they will defend the Mexican people's rights "with all the weapons we are given by the Constitution." The truth is that there is evidence of a fraud, and the people disrupted those plans.

The three candidates' meeting with Manuel Bartlett began at 2145 on Wednesday, 6 July. The candidates also reported that the Constitution had been violated many times. Some of the cases are very serious, including the double murder of Javier Obando and Ramon Gil, we might add. These violations were reported prior to and during the elections, "thus emphasizing the ruling party's determination to remain in power despite the people's wishes."

Even though the CFE [Federal Electoral Commission] had warned that the parties should not issue statements claiming victory, at approximately 0130 on 7 July, Jorge de la Vega Dominguez proclaimed his party's "overwhelming, legal, and undeniable" victory. Salinas de Gortari agreed, without a blush, that he had won and thanked his fellow party members for their support. This is evidently a contradiction: The CFE warns, under pressure from the opposition, that the parties should not issue victory statements and must wait for official results, yet the PRI members and its candidate are in a hurry to become the winners when, in fact, the people's vote has banished them to third place. They will have to swallow their boastful words, because no one will listen to their fantasies about a victory.

Given this special and undoubtedly tense situation, the citizens must remain alert and carry out the necessary actions—through their parties and political organizations—that will definitely preclude the PRI's seizure of the presidency and other public posts.

The political parties and groups comprising the FDN and the other parties—as well as candidates for senator, deputy, and Federal District Assembly representative—must reassert the pledge that they will not accept any post, whether appointed through the people's vote or otherwise, or any cushy job. They must all exert pressure so today's question is answered: Which presidential candidate won based on the people's vote, not on the government's usual tampering with the votes? [passage omitted]

Opposition 'Civil Resistance' Plans Criticized

PA1207022688 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Jul 88 p 3

[Editorial: "Defending the Vote Within a Legal Framework"]

[Text] As it had warned even before the electoral campaign began, in case of irregularities, yesterday the PAN [National Action Party] decided to start a "civil resistance" campaign to demand "respect for the people's will" expressed in Wednesday's elections. The first preliminary results of the elections will be announced today.

Yesterday's announcement by the PAN is part of a vast political operation aimed at influencing the slow vote tallying process, which we must remember does not end today, but in August. Not only did Manuel J. Clouthier decide to start "civil resistance" within his party; he also made a generous gesture to FDN-PMS [National Democratic Front-Mexican Socialist Party] candidate Cuauhtemoc Cardenas so he can join the PAN movement. The actions, which include daily traffic stoppages at noon and the signing under protest of the electoral records to be presented today by the Federal Electoral Commission, are another step in a mounting campaign to promote discontent. This campaign has resulted not only in the partial handling of unofficial results by all political parties, but also in an unexplainable delay in receiving comprehensive, exact, and detailed information from the electoral authorities.

The call to civil resistance, the invitation to Cardenas to join it, and the demonstrations that have begun in various parts of the country are a warning that should not go unheeded in an electoral process whose legality is not being properly defended by the participating parties. "Civil resistance" would imply stepping aside from the legal framework, and represents another step in a mounting campaign that has already passed from words to actions. No one will benefit at this time from positions that encourage violence and disregard the many avenues of legal recourse the political parties can effectively use.

An initial phase of the vote counting will end today. It will undoubtedly be followed by a new phase of analysis, evaluation, and discussions—and even negotiations—which will continue for some time at the Electoral College and at the Tribunal of Electoral Litigation. Arguments, demonstrations, and clear political moves by all participants are valid in this process. However,

above anything else, it is necessary for the parties to act responsibly. In addition to demanding respect for the people's will, they should also demand—as an essential factor—strict adherence to the law.

Capital Flight Related to Elections Reported
PA1107002888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1752 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Jul (EFE)—Jorge Kahwagi, president of the National Association of the Processing Industry (Canacintra), said more than $850 million has fled the country in the last 4 weeks of the electoral process.

Kahwagi attributed this massive flight of capital to the spread of "harmful rumors" during the closing days of the presidential campaign.

The business leader did not explain the nature of the "harmful rumors" that were spread in Mexico before last Wednesday's elections, but commented that the capital will surely return after the election process ends.

Kahwagi explained that $30 million leaves Mexico every day. Capital will surely begin to return at the same rate when speculation concerning the elections ends. [passage omitted]

El Salvador

President Duarte Returns to Country 11 July

PA1107222288 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jul (AFP)—Today Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte returned to the Salvadoran capital after spending 42 days in Washington, where he received medical treatment for cancer.

Duarte arrived at Ilopango Airport in San Salvador in an airplane provided by the U.S. Government at 1400 (2000 GMT).

On deplaning, Duarte embraced Vice President Rodolfo Castillo, members of his cabinet, Legislative Assembly President Ricardo Alvarenga, and Supreme Court President Francisco Guerrero.

In addition, he was welcomed by members of the military High Command and the diplomatic corps.

After listening to the Salvadoran national anthem, Duarte exclaimed with emotion: "I thought I would never hear that again, but God has given me strength and assistance to face such a difficult illness."

Although he appeared drawn by his terminal illness, Duarte promised to continue struggling for democracy in his country. He said he has "enough strength to continue working for my people along with the other political forces."

He added that he has returned to El Salvador ready to prepare for the presidential elections in March 1989, and he promised to hand over the government, "if God wills, to whomever the people choose."

'To Resume' Presidency

PA1207033788 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0204 GMT 12 Jul 88

["Message to the country" by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Ilopango Airport in San Salvador on 11 July—recorded]

[Text] Legislative President, Supreme Court President, Mr Vice President, deputies and magistrates, ministers, high military command, representatives of the diplomatic corps, Salvadorans, Armed Forces companions, newsmen:

A few minutes ago, I heard the Salvadoran national anthem. I thought I would not hear it again, but God has given me strength and assistance to give this first positive step in a terrible, difficult illness. I am grateful [words indistinct]. I am grateful to the Virgin Mary who interceded for me. I am grateful for the thousands of prayers from Salvadorans and the peoples of the world. I am grateful for the thousands of letters expressing concern and sending their prayers. I am now back to resume the Presidency and continue to work for what I most love: democracy.

Messrs newsmen, I am very grateful that you have been able to keep Salvadorans informed about my sickness. I do not believe I am entirely cured, but I am a strong man. I have the necessary ability and strength to continue working for my people along with the other political forces and together with the country's freely elected officials. I will continue to work with the military High Command and with the military commanders to attain peace for our nation. Working together I hope to be able to hand over the government on 1 June 1989, to whomever the people choose through valid elections. Health to all Salvadorans and may God bless you all.

Nicaragua

Government Orders Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats

D'Escoto Announcement

PA1207024188 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 11 Jul 88

[News conference held by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto with local and foreign reporters at the Foreign Ministry in Managua—live]

[Text] [D'Escoto] Friends from the national and foreign media: A few minutes ago we had a very brief meeting with Mr Richard Melton. We gave Mr Melton a letter for Secretary of State Shultz. I told Mr Melton that he could read the letter but that I wanted to personally relate to him the essential part of my note to the secretary of state, and this essential part is that because of Mr Melton's interventionist policy in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, which clearly violates the Vienna Convention, Nicaragua has declared Mr Melton persona non grata and has given him and another seven U.S. Embassy officials 72 hours to leave the country.

Mr Melton told me this was a strong measure. I told him that it cannot be compared with the Reagan administration's policy of systematic murder and terrorism against Nicaragua. I told him that we have been very patient with the various U.S. diplomatic missions and that, unfortunately, he had completely exhausted our patience with his behavior. I gave him this letter, which I will read for you:

Managua, 11 July 1988
Mr Secretary of State:

I again find myself obliged to address you to refer to criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people sponsored by your government.

On 2 July 1988, mercenaries financed and directed by the U.S. Government attacked, from the (Transa) area in Honduras, the border town of San Carlos, on the Coco River in the autonomous northern Zelaya region. As a result of this criminal action, in which mortar, machinegun, and rifle fire were used, five people were murdered, including Laquea Zavallos and Efrem Martinez, 5 and 6 years old, respectively. Three other Nicaraguan citizens were wounded.

On Saturday, 9 July, 6 km east of Rio Blanco, another group of contra mercenaries ambushed a bus carrying the Mulukuku dance group and a large number of mothers of young men who are in the Patriotic Military Service. The mercenary forces set off a U.S.-made antitank mine and at the same time fired volleys of rifle fire and mortars. As a result of the treacherous attack, three women—Vilma Montiel, 16; Ruth Rocha, 45; and Giovanna Zavala, 16—were murdered. Several other people were wounded and four members of the dance group were kidnapped. Of the latter, Miguel Guevara and Sergio Pacheco Rodriguez were later murdered. Melva Montiel Giron, mother of the murdered young woman, was also wounded.

On Sunday, 10 July, President Reagan's terrorists ambushed a military vehicle while traveling in the area 15 km north of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department. As a result of the attack, Major Francisco Javier Hidalgo was murdered.

The actions that have been described are part of the offensive drive which, as a result of your visit to Central America, the counterrevolutionary units have been carrying out in order to bring an end to the suspension of offensive military operations and to the negotiating process to achieve a definitive cease-fire. These terrorist actions are complemented by illegal activities by provocative extreme rightist groups which, openly and barefacedly, have been encouraged by Ambassador Richard Melton himself and other high-ranking officials of your country's diplomatic mission.

Examples of this intolerable campaign are the recent provocations on Sunday in the city of Nandaime, in which a group of aides to U.S. congressmen and two U.S. Embassy officials participated. This behavior on the part of North American diplomats accredited to Nicaragua is totally unacceptable; in no way contributes to the development of good relations between our two countries and, on the contrary, further hinders them; and totally violates the provisions of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, which categorically bans all meddling in the internal affairs of states.

Consequently, the constitutional Government of Nicaragua, in view of the repeatedly interventionist behavior with regard to Nicaragua's internal affairs, exercising its sovereign prerogatives, and pursuant to the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, has decided to declare persona non grata Ambassador Richard Melton and diplomatic agents John Hope, first secretary and economic and commercial charge d'affairs; Hugh Simon, Jr., first secretary; Delvin Junker, second secretary; David Nolan, second secretary; John Creamer, third secretary and vice consul; Aubrey Carlson, third secretary and vice consul; and Bruce Murray, assistant attache. These diplomatic agents must leave the country within 72 hours.

Once more, the Nicaraguan Government strongly and formally protests these acts of terrorism by the U.S. Government against our people, which proves the Reagan administration's complete disregard for the most elementary rules of international coexistence and its decision to continue ignoring the categorical ruling of the International Court of Justice, which has ordered the U.S. Government to immediately end its policy of illegal use of force against Nicaragua and to respect our right to self-determination.

The United States may be very strong and very rich. Its military and economic power may have led it to think it can continue flouting human and divine laws indefinitely. However, it is wrong. Nicaragua is suffering the consequences of its criminal policy of force. However, under the Reagan administration the U.S. soul is decaying more and more because of its crimes against humanity.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

I believe that the letter speaks for itself. I have already briefly explained to you that my meeting with Mr Melton, during which I gave him the letter, was very short. He said that it appeared to be a strong measure. I told him it was nothing compared to the policy of systematic murder that the United States has been directing and maintaining throughout President Reagan's administration.

I also told him that it was due to his conduct that we were forced, in defense of our sovereign rights and in accordance with the Vienna Convention, to make the decision to declare him and other U.S. Embassy officials persona non grata and that we were giving them 72 hours to leave the country. His comment at the end was very brief. He simply said that the record speaks for itself. (?That is what he said). After that, Mr Melton left the Foreign Ministry and very soon he will also leave Nicaragua. If you have any questions, I am ready.

[Reporter] I want to ask you whether the Nicaraguan Government fears any special reprisals from the U.S. Government.

My second question is: Communist Party officials have revealed the letter they will send to President Arias, which includes parts of the Melton plan. Two paragraphs mention that right now the Sandinist regime has led our

people into such a state of desperate misery and oppression that things could end in tragic social clashes and uncontrolled violence. The letter then insists that as a party and political organization, it had the responsibility to [words indistinct] fight against the totalitarian and dictatorial system. I would like you to comment on what the political parties will do with a president who is a signatory of the Esquipulas agreements.

[D'Escoto] Well, from the United States one can expect anything. How can one speak of reprisals given their policy of systematic murder? That is, if they now come and take other measures because we applied the Vienna Convention and reminded U.S. officials how they must behave, well, I do not know what measures they will take. However, anything stronger than what the United States has been doing is almost inconceivable.

That is, there is no precedent for this in world history—this criminal conduct of state hooliganism [bandolerismo] in violation of the most elemental concepts of civilized coexistence among sovereign nations. The United States has broken all records and it may well continue to break its own records. Perhaps this is the record Melton was referring to, because I did not understand very well what he meant by the record speaking for itself.

However, the only record that the United States constantly surpasses is its conduct, which is completely illegal, criminal, and terrorist. We are no longer the only ones saying this. The highest court of justice in the world has gone on record clearly and emphatically ordering the United States to desist from its policy of using illegal force and to respect Nicaragua's right to self-determination. What exactly was your other question?

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Look, what we have here is a large number of people... [corrects himself] not really a large number, because in percentage terms it is a relatively small number, nothing comparable to what happened in the United States during what they call the American revolution. At that time in the United States, the Tories represented 30 percent of the population.

Always when a revolutionary change takes place in a country, or even when a country gains independence, in any country there are individuals in society who do not easily adjust, who do not easily accept the new situation. These people exist in Nicaragua, too. However, when the largest imperial power in history channels all its efforts toward encouraging and inciting those people, then we will have situations like the one you have mentioned.

It is very deplorable and sad that these lackeys, these morally weak and unpatriotic people have so shamelessly let themselves be used in Nicaragua, in this noble country, in this country that has the whole world amazed by the nobility of its people, by the courage of its people. Well, there are people who are moral catastrophes; there are pathetic cases of people adhering to and adjusting their conduct to the dictates of the U.S. Embassy and who let themselves be used, as you have said. However, here the people are the ones who decide, not those parties that can emerge anywhere and every so often and that demonstrate that they do not have much consistency, that they have no consistency at all. I believe that they are discrediting themselves clearly and unequivocally in the eyes of the public.

[Suarez] Mr Foreign Minister, Emilio Suarez, La Voz de Nicaragua. By declaring seven U.S. Embassy officials persona non grata, including the ambassador, this would seem to be practically a break in relations...

[D'Escoto, interrupting] There is no break.

[Suarez] Yes, of course—I said it looks practically like a break in relations—this is the way [words indistinct]. This is my question: What has Nicaragua gained by maintaining relations with the United States after the United States practically declared war on Nicaragua? Why was this measure not taken, for example, when the blockade, the economic embargo, was decreed?

[D'Escoto] Correct. That was when they mined the ports and (?committed other terrorist acts) on so many other occasions. We have always protested. The previous ambassadors have all known how to behave in a different manner than this envoy and assistant of Elliott Abrams. This man has gone beyond the bounds of all behavior. Nicaragua is not the backyard of the United States or any other country. They cannot send us proconsuls here like they do in Honduras. Even the U.S. press referred to Negroponti as the proconsul to Honduras. This is not the case here. This is Nicaragua; this is a sovereign and independent country; sovereign and independent because we really take very seriously the creation of an authentic democratic system. There cannot be democracy without independence. We do not want to be a type of, quote, democratic colony, unquote, that the United States is promoting everywhere.

Here in Nicaragua, neither the Americans nor any foreigner can behave in the way the Americans behave in other countries in the area.

This man was completely wrong. This Mr Melton, his advisers, his admirers, and who knows how many others, might have said: Do what you want. The others were timid; they did not step out. [They said] we know Nicaragua wants to maintain relations so they will not do anything. Well, he was wrong. I saw him livid, pale. He did not expect this. He did what no one else did. We had no other option than to react.

However, your question is very good and valid. Also, you said: All the things we have put up with. And why have we put up with so much? Was it worth it? We believe so. Yes, it has been worth it, come what may, to seek a

peaceful solution to the controversies. With this measure we are not giving up this policy of peaceful solution through direct dialogue with the United States. We want a direct dialogue to normalize our relations. We are not breaking relations. They can say whatever they want. We could have said that when they maintain that policy, when they request millions to kill our people, that is a thousand times worse than breaking relations. That is a thousand times worse because that is not only not having relations, that is a criminal attack on the people. We have been victims of a criminal aggression. The whole world knows that.

Still, we keep our ambassador there, and we accept American ambassadors here. However, when they think they can behave like other U.S. representatives have behaved in other countries in the area, this man made a complete mistake, and thus this step was taken.

[Suarez] Mr Foreign Minister, this is the second part of my question. Excuse me, Mr Foreign Minister, the second part of my question is whether the Nicaraguan Government fears the U.S. Government will reciprocate and declare Ambassador Tunnerman persona non grata.

[D'Escoto] I do not know, but they could do so. The United States... [changes thought] There is nothing, regardless of how irrational it might be, that we could discard as something they would not do. Even if we do nothing, they could take any measure. That is an essentially irrational regime, a regime essentially committed to the illegal use of force to make the people surrender their sovereign will to do whatever the United States pleases.

Another basic characteristic of U.S. policy is the systematic use of lies and misinformation. About whether or not this is equivalent to a break in relations, there are many other U.S. officials still here. This decision does not affect the entire mission or anything like that. There are more than 40 U.S. officials here. We are willing to give our sanction for accreditation to another ambassador. We hope that this time they will be sending a person less addicted to the guidelines of that psychopath Elliott Abrams and more willing to behave in line with the civilized norms of diplomacy.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] I have two questions: What was the final action that motivated this decision? Second: How do you interpret Melton's statement that the record speaks for itself?

[D'Escoto] I have already spoken about this record, saying that the only record that exists is the record of atrocities the United States has been systematically committing against our people. I imagine that he was referring to the record of his behavior, and that is the record we have been talking about. I do not know. I believe that he just did not know what to say and that he came up with this somewhat incoherent phrase, but I am not criticizing him for that. That is not important. Regarding, what was your...

[Reporter, interrupting] What were the final actions that motivated...

[D'Escoto, interrupting] The events mentioned in the letter, the murder of all these young people recently, yesterday, this morning, the day before yesterday, and also the events in Nandaime, and the U.S. participation, the direct participation of the embassy, and the personal participation of the ambassador in inciting this type of activity. He thinks he is here to fill a leadership vacuum. The domestic opposition cannot think for itself so the United States sent this robot of Abrams to implement U.S. guidelines. After all, he was well trained after being at the side of that maniac for so long. He made a mistake here. Any other questions?

[Reporter] Could you repeat the last part of the letter in English, please?

[D'Escoto] Repeat it in English? Read it in English?

[Reporter] Please read it in English.

[D'Escoto] What media are you affiliated with?

[Reporter] U.S. television.

[D'Escoto] It would be bad manners to read the entire letter in English.

[D'Escoto, in English] A few minutes ago, I had a meeting, a very brief meeting indeed with the American ambassador in Managua, Mr Melton, and I handed over a letter to Secretary Shultz. The [words indistinct] of the letter is that we are declaring Mr Melton, along with seven other members of the U.S. Embassy accredited in Managua, persona non grata and that they must leave the country within 72 hours. This is in view of the fact that they had been informed [words indistinct] trying to create an internal front to get the government [words indistinct] mercenaries, which have been under the direction of the U.S. Government for close to 8 years now, and also we have applied the Vienna Convention [words indistinct], the framework within which the United States in any other diplomatic work must conduct [words indistinct].

Mr Melton said that this was a strong response, and I told him that it was not in any way as strong as the policy of systematic murder of our people conducted by (?them), a policy that has been thoroughly condemned at the highest tribunal of justice in the world, the International Court of Justice at The Hague, that has categorically asked the United States to desist of its illegal use of force against (?the Nicaraguan Government and people).

The United States once again is demonstrating its total lawlessness, its total disregard of the most minimal norms of civilized behavior between nations, and we had to respond in some manner, always a diplomatic manner, and always using nonviolent means.

[Reporter] There was a news report here that quoted a U.S. diplomatic source as saying that Secretary of State Shultz has undone over 1 year's work with the opposition parties here in Nicaragua, and in many people's opinion, Mr Melton was also doing a great deal of harm to the cause of the local opposition. Do you not think, from that viewpoint, that perhaps it would be better if he stayed here?

[D'Escoto] I believe that although they were misguided, certain activities by the opposition could still be considered political. However, as this Mr Melton was deepening and expanding his work in Nicaragua, he was practically making that alleged political activity a complementary, indivisible, and inseparable part of the state terrorism that the United States has been promoting, basically through the contras.

Mr Melton wanted the political opposition—what little true political opposition existed—to end and be fused into a single package of terrorist activity, with different tasks within that concept.

[Reporter] Is the measure that has just been taken by the Foreign Ministry, as well as the government's decision to close Radio Catolica, a reflection of a government decision to end the phase of openness that began with the signing of the Esquipulas agreement?

[D'Escoto] Absolutely not. These are simply measures taken to guarantee that the people's right to self-determination and independence is not in any way undermined by these instruments of foreign policy that seek to wrest from the Nicaraguan people their right to conduct themselves, for the first time, as a truly sovereign and independent nation. Therefore, they tend, rather, to strengthen our people's values, the values for which the revolution was waged and is now being consolidated.

Ortega Comments

PA1207030488 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0217 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporter at Alejandro Davila Bolanos Hospital in Managua—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, today a 72-hour deadline was set for Ambassador Melton to leave the country because he has been declared persona non grata by the government. What do you think of this decision by the government?

[Ortega] This decision has been made by the Nicaraguan Government to ensure respect for our country's self-determination and independence and to make governments like that of the United States—which are murdering our people, which are murdering mothers (?like the one we just visited), which are shooting at civilians, which are murdering young people, which are plotting and promoting a conspiracy here with local forces—learn to respect our country and our people, and clearly realize that we are not prepared to accept this type of criminal activity.

[Reporter] Mr President, this may entail strong reprisals against Nicaragua. What would the [words indistinct] do in this case?

[Ortega] We have endured aggression by the United States constantly since the past century and have been enduring a terrorist campaign by the United States throughout the Reagan administration. Therefore, we are prepared to confront any kind of U.S. campaign.

Government Orders Suspension of Media

Radio Catolica

PA1107174888 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Managua, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Today the Nicaraguan Government ordered the suspension of Radio Catolica's broadcasts. The government has accused Radio Catolica of violating the temporary communications law.

Radio Catolica Director Msgr Bismarck Carballo made the announcement and added that the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's resolution does not state how long the station will remain closed.

Msgr Carballo bade farewell to Radio Catolica's listeners by saying "Radio Catolica has been silenced, but we are not giving up." Following Msgr Carballo's statement, the national anthem was played, and the station went off the air at 1030 (1630 GMT).

Official Comments

PA1107222588 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Report on interview with Lieutenant Lissette Torres, director of the Media Office of the Interior Ministry, by unidentified reporter—date and place not given]

[Text] Radio Catolica violated articles 1 and 3 of the media law. This information was provided by Lieutenant Lissette Torres, director of the Interior Ministry's media office, who announced that the radio station has been suspended for an indefinite period of time.

Lt Torres said that Article 1 of the law states that the media is responsible for broadcasting truthful and coherent information. She noted that the news program "Iglesias," which is broadcast in the morning by Radio Catolica, has repeatedly violated the law. The official said that on 27 June, the radio station was warned in connection with a false report about a person dying as a result of a political strike by the construction sector.

The media director said that Radio Catolica and its directors can appeal this decision to the interior minister.

[Begin recording] [Torres] On 10 and 11 June 1988, Radio Catolica broadcast information that violated Article 1, point C, and Article 3, point K, of the Communications Media Law. Basing its action on Article 46 of the Communications Media Law, the Interior Ministry's Media Office resolves to suspend Radio Catolica broadcasts effective the moment the radio station is notified of this resolution.

[Reporter] What does Article 1 state?

[Torres] That the media is responsible for providing truthful and coherent information. It must act as a proper spokesman for social groups and enhance common community objectives.

[Reporter] How many times has Radio Catolica been closed?

[Torres] We are closing it today for the first time since it was opened in October. What we had closed before was the "Iglesias" newscast.

[Reporter] What is the distinguishing characteristic of the "Iglesias" newscast?

[Torres] Violations of the law, especially Article 3, point K.

[Reporter] What does Article 3, point K, state?

[Torres] It prohibits the broadcast of information that runs counter to the country's security or defense.

[Reporter] Can we interpret this suspension as resulting from the implementation of the law?

[Torres] This is not a matter of interpreting the law but of applying the law.

[Reporter] What measures were taken by the Media Office prior to the decision to suspend the radio station? Was there any public warning or anthing else beforehand?

[Torres] We had been warning them for some time and had closed Radio Catolica's "Iglesias" newscast. I am going to give you some dates. On 3 May, the newscast was suspended because of reports on a person who allegedly had died, but no one had died.

[Reporter] What other legal backing do you have?

[Torres] A record of the violations and warnings. On 27 June, we issued the latest warning. On that occasion we asked them to comply with the law. Yesterday afternoon we cautioned them not to continue broadcasting information as they had been doing, to not twist the truth. They did not heed the call. We closed the radio station for repeatedly violating the law.

[Reporter] Was this morning's "Iglesias" newscast also in violation of the Media Office's regulations?

[Torres] Yes, it was.

[Reporter] Is there anything you would like to add, Lieutenant?

[Torres] Yes. I want to point out that all we have done is to strictly comply with the law.

[Reporter] What legal support does the radio station have? Can it appeal to the media office?

[Torres] Yes. It can present an appeal to the interior minister and he would then examine the Media Office's resolution.

[Reporter] Is there a deadline for presenting such an appeal?

[Torres] They can appeal any time after their notification of the suspension. [end recording]

LA PRENSA

PA1207024788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Resolution issued by the Media Office of the Interior Ministry in Managua on 11 July]

[Text] For a worthy peace, free fatherland or death!

Whereas:

The daily newspaper LA PRENSA has today continued its persistent misinformation campaign both in reports and editorials, working against internal security and national defense, slandering government leaders, inciting violence, and calling for disruption of public order and civil disobedience, thereby failing to comply with the social responsibility of every social communications media to carry truthful news in a coherent context, to show a genuine concern for the defense of the revolution's gains in all reports, and to avoid acting as tools of interests that harm the people;

Therefore, based on Article 46 of the rules and regulations [reglamento] of the law on news media, the Interior Ministry Media Directorate resolves to suspend publication of LA PRENSA for 15 days effective upon the receipt of this notice.

Managua, 11 July 1988
[Signed] 1st Lieutenant Lissette Torres Morales
Director of the Interior Ministry Media Office

Radio Corporacion 'Threatened'

PA1107195788 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1858 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Report by Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez]

[Excerpts] Radio Catolica, the official voice of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, was closed this morning by the Sandinist regime. The decision was announced at 1015 through a resolution signed by Lieutenant Lissette Torres, director of the Interior Ministry's Media Office. In the resolution, Torres said Radio Catolica violated Article 1, Point 4 [as heard], and Article 3, Point K, of the Communications Media Law. That law has been repudiated by the Nicaraguan people. [passage omitted]

We must also report that this morning the same Lt Torres threatened to close Managua's Radio Corporacion. According to reliable reports, Lt Torres called Radio Corporacion's directors at least four times to warn them that if they continue with what she described as a policy of confrontation, drastic measures such as those taken against Radio Catolica would be taken. [passage omitted]

Conservative Party Leader Arguello Arrested

PA1107191788 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan State Security agents took Nicaraguan Conservative Party leader Miriam Arguello away from her home early this morning. She is currently under arrest. A source said the agents acted violently. They broke the doors of Mrs Arguello's home and led her away. She is accused of being responsible for yesterday's incidents in Nandaime.

In addition, hordes destroyed the main offices of the Social Christian Party early this morning. These developments prove that the Sandinists do not intend to comply with the Esquipulas II and Sapoa agreements. They have stepped up repression against those who bravely denounced the unjust things that occurred in Nandaime yesterday. [passage omitted]

Assembly President Nunez on Nandaime Incidents

PA1107221688 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Commander Carlos Nuez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, has warned of a continuation of destabilizing political and economic actions by the rightist parties and the U.S. Embassy to promote the overthrow of the Sandinist people's revolution. Commander Nunez appeared on Radio Sandino's "Direct Line" program for almost 2 hours and analyzed the actions of the rightist parties and the U.S. Embassy in light of Sunday's events in Nandaime.

[Begin Nunez recording] First, the Sandinist police took firm and energetic action as guardians of public order in our country. In this regard, they firmly carried out our laws and enforced Nicaragua's Constitution. Tomas [Borge] had quite properly said that the members of the Interior Ministry should be wardens of the people's happinness, and I think fighting those who wish to overthrow the constitutionally established and recognized government was justified yesterday because the Sandinist police must also be, in my opinion and judgment, a whip against all those who challenge constitutional order.

Second, I think all our people and state organizations must carefully watch all these situations—disobedience of authority, the justification of crime, the call to mutiny, etc.—because we must be aware of one thing, which is a very important aspect. It is that to the same degree that the counterrevolution is being militarily defeated, the U.S. Administration, and especially Melton, the new ambassador—and I would say also his political adviser, who very punctually shows up at the National Assembly to listen to the debates and to meet the representatives—the U.S. Embassy policy is shifting. [sentence as heard] It is very aggressively trying to (?incite) all those it regards as adversaries or enemies of the revolution who have the option of seeking its overthrow in any way. In this sense, I do not think it was strange that yesterday they tried to avert the [words indistinct] as [name indistinct] tried to do once.

Third, I think it is important to point out that if the U.S. Administration already thinks its armed option is a failure, its new option will be political and it will try to draw up a new plan it can develop internally, the gist of which would be to disown the revolution's legitimacy.

From this standpoint, it is of prime importance to be familiar with our laws and, above all, with our Constitution. Offhand, I would say that Articles 22, 23, 346, 501, 510, and 521 of the penal code were violated yesterday. When I refer to the fact that we must master our Constitution and our laws, it is because the far-right sectors, the ultraright sectors in our country are not only trying to incite the overthrow of the revolution but do not accept coexistence with the revolution and are using the option of overthrowing the revolution.

We cannot acquiesce with or accept daily violations of our Constitution and our laws, and we must be iron-willed at this moment not only to defend the revolution but because every state has a right to defend itself. So those who do not want this system or this power and who rebel must be punished according to our Constitution and laws. [passage omitted]

Undoubtedly, Shultz's tour through Central America was not an innocent one. It had an objective, a goal, and in Nicaragua's case I think he was trying to further define the [political] option. Furthermore, we must point out a difference between the policy of [name indistinct] as ambassador and that of Melton. I think this is directly linked to the disappearance of the contras as a viable military option capable of defeating the revolution.

The political option that is being promoted through the U.S. Embassy is in no way different from the military option. They will keep on trying to destabilize our country politically and economically during the next few months. In other words, since the military option was to no avail they must now pursue a political option because the idea is not to promote a policy of coexistence with the Sandinists, but to overthrow them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Argentina

Cape Verde Foreign Minister Begins Visit

PY1107183288 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1642 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (TELAM)—Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino Manuel de Luz arrived in Argentina shortly after 1230. During his 4-day visit, Da Luz will meet with President Raul Alfonsin and his foreign ministry counterpart Dante Caputo.

The Cape Verdean minister was received at Ezeiza airport by Caputo, but neither made any statement.

Da Luz' visit is in response to an invitation extended to him by Caputo during his recent visit to various African countries.

At 1615 Da Luz will place a wreath at the foot of San Martin's monument at the plaza of the same name, and at 1630 he will hold a meeting with his Argentine counterpart at the Foreign Ministry building.

Tomorrow morning the visiting minister is scheduled to meet with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House.

Brazil

Details of Debt Financing Plan Agreement

PY1107174788 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 88 p 48

[Excerpt] The Creditor Banks Advisory Committee will disburse the second installment, which amounts to $600 million, in December of this year only if the Brazilian Government has reached an agreement with the Paris Club. Brazil has to renegotiate $17 billion with the Paris Club, the umbrella organization of developed countries' official agencies (Eximbanks) that finance Third World imports.

The text of the financing plan (which is known as "term-sheet"), signed by Brazil and the Creditor Banks Advisory Committee on 22 June, states that "the disbursement of the second installment under this agreement will depend on the execution of the clause regarding the part of Brazil's debt that falls due between 1 January 1987 and 30 June 1989." The financing plan is now awaiting approval by the creditor banks that are not members of the Credit Banks Advisory Committee. Copies of this plan began to circulate last week among the representatives of the large creditor banks in Sao Paulo.

The clause of the debt agreement regarding the disbursement of the second installment was included in the advisory committee's communique to the international financial community. A passage of the 165-page financing plan states that Brazil will pay portions of the principal before the 8-year grace period expires, as was announced by Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega. In fact, 5 percent of the debt principal that falls due in 1991, 10 percent of the principal falls due in 1992, and 15 percent of the principal that fall due in 1993 will have to be paid before the 8-year grace period expires because originally they fell due in 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Another part of the financing plan presents a breakdown of the $5.2 billion that Brazil will receive under the agreement with the Creditor Banks Advisory Committee: parallel financing of $2.85 billion with the World Bank, which will contribute $1 billion; $750 million for two co-financing operations with the World Bank; and $600 million for short-term commercial credit lines. Brazil will receive $1 billion in "new money bonds." The financing plan stipulates how World Bank resources will be invested and what requirements should be met for their disbursement.

One aspect of the debt agreement that is little known refers to the "new money bonds." These bonds demonstrate the degree of distrust Brazil has raised among creditor banks by the moratorium on debt interest payments. The "new money bonds" will be issued by the creditor banks. Each creditor bank will initially be limited to issuing $5 million worth of these bonds, which will yield 0.8125 percent above LIBOR [London Inter-Bank Offering Rate] per year and will mature in a maximum period of 12 years and a minimum of 8 years. The use of bonds means the creditor banks will use less cash to make loans to Brazil. However, these resources will go toward paying overdue interest to the creditor banks. To lend money to Brazil, the creditor banks will issue certificates (just as the Brazilian Government issues OTN's [National Treasury Orders]) to roll over the public debt or the Brazilian bank will issue CDB's [Bank Deposit Certificates], which will begin to be redeemed when the Brazilian Government begins to return the principal of the debt. In addition to "new money bonds," there will be "exit bonds" (Brazilian Investment Bonds) issued by the Brazilian Government so that the small creditor banks can pull out of the creditor banks syndicate through the purchase [as published] of these bonds.

The financing plan makes it clear that the World Bank will have greater participation in the Brazilian economy. The IMF director-manager, Michael Camdessus, and the World Bank president, Barber Conable, have sent messages in support of Brazil to the international financial community. In his telex, Mr Conable says: "The exact amount (to be loaned to Brazil) will depend on the nature and scope of the macroeconomic reforms and the sectorial policies for which World Bank support will be required." [passage omitted]

Businessmen To Lobby Against Discrimination

PY1107234688 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jul 88 p 13

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Brasilia—Hermann H. Wever, president of the board of directors of Siemens S.A., representing 68 multinationals; Nahid Chicani, vice president of General Electric; and Antonio Teixeira da Silva, vice president of Phillip Morris, yesterday met with Constituent Assembly President Ulysses Guimaraes to propose "an end to the discrimination against Brazilian companies due to the origin of their capital." The meeting was arranged by Deputy Cunha Bueno (Social Democratic Party, Sao Paulo). According to the businessmen, Article 177 of the draft constitution states that the public administration must favor companies formed with national capital when purchasing goods and services.

Wever, from Siemens, said that his group intends to lobby against this position by making personal calls to constituent members. He added that they will avoid participating in a public media campaign, through newspapers or television. One hour after the visitors left his house, Ulysses Guimaraes talked to reporters. He said the initiative was valid and sound, but he did not give any indication of his personal position on the issue:

We are open to suggestions from those who, using dignified and correct means, visit the president of the Constituent Assembly to discuss their initiatives because decisions will be free and objective, always seeking the nation's best interests. We will review their proposals and reasoning with the specialized groups and will talk it over with leaders of the different blocs.

During the meeting with Guimaraes, Wever talked about the importance of foreign capital in the Brazilian economy and recalled a paper on the issue that the group of 68 multinationals submitted to the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] 1 and ½ years ago. Regarding the report of a $2 million media campaign, he was categorical:

The report is not serious. The 68 companies that participate in the FIESP did not, do not, and never planned to have a separate fund for a media campaign to further their position. We will work on a personal basis with constituent members to try and clarify all their doubts on the operation of foreign capital in the country.

Wever said that the $2 million campaign was launched by an independent group outside the FIESP. However, he did not criticize the initiative:

There were other campaigns on television before, some of them with larger budgets. I do not see anything wrong or illegal there. What raised the issue here was the handling of figures in dollars. This left a rather sour taste. We do not act the same way; we prefer personal contacts.

One of the arguments for amending paragraph 2 of Article 177, according to Wever, is that the disposition would establish great discrimination not only among companies, but also among their workers:

The implementation of the disposition would create two kinds of workers in the country: those who work in companies with foreign capital, and those who work in companies operating with national capital, the preference going to the latter group.

At the end of the meeting, the group of businessmen released a note in which the immediate disadvantages of the implementation of the disposition are listed: enterprises will think twice before entering the Brazilian market; other companies might begin cutting down on a large number of existing plants, which will cause their gradual deterioration; and the cost, increase, and possible loss of quality goods and services offered to the public administration will occur because of the reduction in the number of competing companies.

Foreign Minister on PRC Nuclear Policy

PY1107152488 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Beijing—Yesterday Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre reported from Beijing that the Brazilian-PRC nuclear agreement signed in 1984 has not fared well because the two countries have different policies in this field. According to Sodre, while Brazil reaffirms its position of using nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, "the PRC is more interested in using it for war."

Sodre, however, announced the resumption of talks between Brazil and the PRC seeking cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. According to Sodre, the PRC is now promoting a change in its economy. He stated: "The PRC shows increasing interest in reconsidering its position and channeling its development more towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

This matter was raised by President Jose Sarney at the meetings with PRC officials during his stay in Beijing. A cooperation agreement was signed in 1984 by President Joao Figueiredo, but it has never been implemented.

The issue was raised again a month ago when Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves visited Beijing. The talks, however, did not reach the necessary level

of understanding; as a result no adjustments or additional agreements to implement the previous agreement were signed yesterday. This happened in other areas as well.

The answer given by PRC Premier Li Peng was: "The matter must be studied."

Striking Rio Teachers Clash With Police

PY0807030988 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2225 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] A demonstration by Rio de Janeiro State teachers has ended in a disturbance and clash with the police. The state teachers, who have been on strike for 25 days, wanted to march to Guanabara Palace, the government building, but military police prevented them from reaching their objective.

The teachers managed to break through the first police barrier. When they tried to break through a second blockade, more than 600 military police soldiers suppressed them. Guanabara Palace was completely surrounded by police.

The demonstrators gave up and marched to the Education Secretariat in downtown Rio.

Tonight the Rio de Janeiro military police command reported that they acted with force because there was no chance to negotiate with the demonstrators. Yesterday the government prohibited the teachers' march.

In Brasilia, Governor Moreira Franco referred to the incidents:

[Begin Moreira Franco recording] It was not a teachers' demonstration, but a demonstration staged by the CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers], the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], and PT [Workers Party], led by the CEPE [Center of Education Professionals]. These are people willing to use the teachers' struggle to promote disorder, agitation, and provocations, which are intolerable for a legitimate government with authority granted through the people's vote. [end recording]

Chile

Pinochet on Plebiscite, PDC-Marxist Ties

PY1107151088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] President Pinochet said that the future of Chile will be decided by the people soon. The chief of state answered several political and personal questions asked by Santiago LA TERCERA in its Sunday edition.

When asked if he is really willing to accept nomination for the plebiscite and to be elected president of the Republic for the upcoming presidential term, President Pinochet said: It is too early to express my opinion on this matter since it must be decided by the commanders in chiefs. If I were nominated now, I would have to think about it.

LA TERCERA asked the president about the current political scene and about the relations between the Marxists and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. President Pinochet said: Yes, the Popular Unity has been formed again, and if the PDC does not react in time, it will once again be overwhelmed by the Marxists.

The newspaper asked about his views on the attitudes of some priests who either oppose or support certain political groups. Pinochet replied that although some priests may oppose or support particular political groups, the entire Church does not necessarily adopt their positions.

Regarding the youth's support for the government, the president told LA TERCERA that the youth lack experience and act with good will, believing in the left's professed concern for social welfare.

Receives Youth Support

PY1107141288 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] During a large rally, the Chilean youth confirmed their commitment to work for the country's future and they expressed their full support to his excellency the president of the Republic, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte.

The massive rally at Mapocho Station was made up of thousands of youths who promised to work for the yes vote in the upcoming plebiscite.

President Pinochet, who arrived at the site accompanied by his wife, said that the yes vote triumph means a good future.

In a long speech, the president recalled the events that led the forces of order and the Armed Forces to take power in Chile after the decision of 11 September 1973.

He urged the youth to extend the work of this administration and to support its policies. In an emotional speech, Pinochet stressed that the yes vote triumph really means freedom. He warned his listeners about being confused by some Marxist gentlemen who speak of democracy. Democracy for them is not true democracy. We want freedom; that is the democracy we want. We want democracy with freedom and not democracy with tyranny, the president said.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Now is time to harvest; the seed of freedom and progress is beginning to grow and yield its first fruits. It depends on you today, men and women of the country, to enjoy the freedom and democracy we have built and the progress we have developed.

To be young is to be generous. Hatred and resentment have no place in the heart of the young. Our administration feels it is necessary to create more schools to eliminate ignorance. We must train mid-level management to educate those men with few resources. In a word, it is our duty to develop and help the country stand up as a whole and enter the 21st century. [end recording]

President Pinochet was repeatedly interrupted by the ovations of the thousands of youths, who promised to work for the future of the administration with Pinochet at its head.

Pinochet urged the youths to work earnestly to consolidate the freedom we have achieved, so that Chile will enter the 21st century as a great country.

Group Asks for Designation of Plebiscite Date

PY1107201488 Santiago Radio Chilena
Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] The Committee of Personalities for Free Elections has asked the commanders in chief of the Armed Froces and the Carabineros director general to make known as soon as posible the date on which they will meet to nominate the candidate for the next plebiscite.

The coordinator of this group, Sergio Molinas, has stated that the request is included in a letter that was sent to the four commanders on Thursday, 7 July.

[Begin Molinas recording] You know that we want, and we have made all possible efforts to have, free and open elections, but that we have not obtained a positive response in this regard. You also know that since we have failed to have free and open elections, we are now engaged, in cooperation with other committees, in conducting actions that will help the next plebiscite to be held without any problem, that is, hoping that the citizenry will accept the conditions for the plebiscite.

We feel, therefore, that it is quite important to know the date when the commanders in chief and the director general of Carabineros will meet to decide on, and propose to the country, the name of the candidate who will be either rejected or approved by the plebiscite. [end recording]

Molinas added that there is no reason not to make known to the people the date when the commanders in chief will name the candidate. He added that the setting of the date of the plebiscite is also important to fulfill several legal aspects, which are indispensable for the referendum.

[Begin Molinas recording] For example, according to the law, polling table officials must be designated 45 days in advance, and the voting places must also be established 45 days in advance. This is essential information for the people, and especially for those who will participate in the running of the plebiscite. Unfortunately, the date of the plebiscite has not yet been set, and we feel that this is essential for those who are involved in the plebiscite. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Merino Downplays Request

PY1207014988 Santiago Radio Chilena
Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Sergio Molina, coordinator of the Committee of Personalities for Free Elections, announced that he sent a letter to the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces. When asked about this letter, Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said: It is unimportant.

In his letter, Molina asked the commanders in chief to set the date for the plebiscite and to make known as soon as possible the date on which they will meet to nominate the candidate for the next plebiscite.

Upon leaving a luncheon organized by the foreign diplomats' club, Adm Merino said that he has not received the note yet and that, in any case, it is unimportant.

Adm Merino also said that Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei has never said that the candidate for the upcoming plebiscite has already been nominated. According to a foreign journalist, Matthei said that Pinochet has been acting as the de facto candidate.

Poll: Santiago Residents Support No Vote

PY1207014088 Santiago Radio Chilena
Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[All figures as heard]

[Text] According to a survey conducted in greater Santiago by the Arts and Social Sciences Institute, ARSI, 47.1 percent of those surveyed will vote no in the upcoming plebiscite, while 18.1 percent will vote yes. The institute surveyed 583 people between 22 and 25 June. Sociologist Manuel Contreras Ortega disclosed the results of the survey:

[Begin Contreras recording] Our results show that 18.1 percent of those surveyed will vote yes at the plebiscite. Most of the people who will vote yes belong to society's upper echelon. The figures also show that the yes vote is slightly more popular among women and people over 40.

The poll showed that 47.1 percent of those surveyed will vote no. The people in this category belong primarily to the middle class. The no vote is significantly more popular among men than women. Most of those who will vote no are 39 or under.

Our figures also indicate that 17.1 percent of those surveyed do not know which way they will vote. [end recording]

Contreras explained that this survey named Pinochet as the plebiscite candidate; the number of people prepared to vote yes decreased considerably when compared to an earlier survey that did not specify Pinochet as the candidate. On that occasion, 24 percent of those surveyed opted for the yes vote.

Contreras concluded by saying that most of the people surveyed had a definate attitude about the country's political situation.

Socialist Lagos Visits U.S.; Comments on Plans

PY1207025988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Socialist Ricardo Lagos, president of the PPD [Party for Democracy], and PPD member (Jorge Chauson) began their activities in Washington today.

Ricardo Lagos, while trying to look very elegant, met with Peter McPherson U.S. deputy secretary of the treasury. Lagos tried to explain the policies that the opposition would implement upon gaining control of the government. He also took this opportunity to ask for U.S. and other Western powers financial support for his socialist policies.

Ricardo Lagos also criticized the Washington press comments made by General Fernando Matthei to THE NEW YORK TIMES about the Chilean political situtation, especially the economic success achieved.

The Chilean Embassy in Washington released a communique saying that Lagos represents Allende's policies and that he traveled to the United States to sell a covered-up image of political moderation. The communique adds that Lagos is trying to pass himself off as a moderate and democratic socialist. However, his way of thinking has not changed since he was appointed Allende's ambassador to the Soviet Union, although he never took the position.

Foreign Minister Opens L.A. Commerce Meeting

PY1207025188 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] The Chilean foreign minister stated that the government has launched a process which will benefit the overall development and well-being of all Chileans. Ricardo Garcia made these remarks upon opening the Latin American Commercial Congress at the Diego Portales building. This meeting is being attended by more than 100 delegates representing 12 countries of this continent. In his address, the minister invited the foreign visitors to evaluate the Chilean status quo.

He said that Chile is building a solid democracy and a strong society based on freedom, Christianity, and Western principles.

[Begin Garcia recording] We are developing a process that is not improvised, but rather carefully planned and thought out; a process which is capable of bringing to the nation well-being and overall development. This is what we want for Chile and for all Chileans. [end recording]

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0155 GMT on 12 July cites Garcia as saying: "Speaking about the date of the upcoming plebiscite, the foreign minister stated that it would not take place before 11 September nor after 11 December this year."]

Six Bomb Attacks Reported in Santiago

PY1107230888 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Police sources report that there have been six bomb attacks in the last few hours in the Santiago area. The most serious attack was the one against the central office of the Chilean Telephone Company at about 0600.

A bomb exploded in a telephone booth located in front of the telephone company building on Augustinas Street. The explosion destroyed the booth, and shattered windows on the first floor, and in the neighboring buildings.

Other bombs also exploded at power lines located at the corners of Huelen and Errazuriz Streets, Lourdes and Dr Sierra Streets, Carlos Valdovinos and La Feria Streets, and La Feria and Departamental Streets.

A bus was also set on fire at the corner of Independencia and Lastra Streets.

Colombia

Delegation Leaves for Talks With M-19

PA1107223888 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (AFP)—Last night two members of the Conservative opposition, a bishop, and a newsman traveled to Panama to attempt to hold a dialogue with members of the M-19, the leftist guerrilla group that has been holding former presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado hostage for the past 43 days.

A Social Conservative Party National Directorate spokesman said that those who went to Panama are the party's president, Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Senator Alvaro Leyva, Bishop Dario Castrillon, and newsman Juan Gabriel Uribe, chief writer for the newspaper EL SIGLO, of which Gomez Hurtado is the director.

Castrillon, bishop of the city of Pereira, said that his presence in the delegation is entirely personal and in no way compromises the actions or decisions of the Colombian Catholic Church.

M-19, the insurgent group that kidnapped Gomez Hurtado in Bogota on 29 May, proposed through Senator Leyva that a dialogue be held with the country's political forces in Panama to discuss terms for a national dialogue that would lead to peace.

Leyva, who spent 2 weeks in Panama, was able to hold a meeting in that country with Antonio Navarro Wolff, one of the M-19 leaders who usually resides in Mexico and Cuba. However, according to Marin Bernal, the agenda for the talks has not been determined.

On leaving for Panama, Marin Bernal explained that the meeting with Navarro Wolff would not be the beginning of a formal national dialogue, but an opening toward an eventual negotiation to facilitate the release of Gomez Hurtado, a former ambassador to the United States.

It was rumored that the meeting with Navarro Wolff would be held in the Panamanian apostolic nunciature, but this has not been confirmed.

Former Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez and Liberal Senator Ernesto Samper were supposed to be members of the delegation, but they were seen in Bogota and Cartagena, respectively, at noon today.

President Barco Comments on Economy

PA1207023388 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco at opening ceremony of the 17th International Fair in Bogota—live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] ...unquestionable example of strength, productivity, and the determination to compete. As president of the Republic, it pleases me to show compatriots and visitors a tangible example of Colombians' dynamism and enterprising spirit. This exhibit generates enthusiasm because of its variety, quality, and technological expertise. [passage omitted]

In 1988, the Colombian economy sustained a dynamic growth rate. For 3 years in a row real production increases exceeded 5 percent. Industry continues to show a highly satisfactory vitality. During the first 4 months of this year, industrial production increased by 5.6 percent; this activity increased employment by 4 percent. Retail sales, which reflect the full buying power of Colombians, increased by 11.4 percent over the same period.

We also expect agriculture to grow by 4 percent, despite the devastating impact of the worst summer that we have ever suffered in more than 30 years.

The economy's vitality is reflected in the creation of 243,000 new jobs in 2 years. We are defeating unemployment with the support, vigor, and initiative of private enterprise. [passage omitted]

The strategy for social change, which has redirected public expenditures in favor of groups, regions, cities, and neighborhoods that have been traditionally isolated from the effects of progress, has been easing unacceptable poverty and injustice. It has also helped integrate millions of compatriots into the production and consumption cycle, opened new doors for investment, and added dynamism to production activities. We now have a more egalitarian society in which the efforts of private enterprise can find better opportunities. [passage omitted]

After 5 years of fluctuations, crisis, and instability, we have successfully made the international trade sector strong again. This was a priority task, because this sector constitutes an irreplaceable pillar of our economic policy's development and autonomy. From June 1986 to the present, international reserves increased by more than $1.4 billion. Exports, the behavior of which reveal the country's ability to compete, and our economic system's productivity has exceeded even the most optimistic expectations.

Higher revenues have also allowed us to make restrictions on capital goods and indispensable basic product imports more flexible.

This year's macroeconomic program provides for a 13-percent increase in exports over last year's amount. In the first 4 months of this year, capital goods imports grew by 11 percent in comparison to the same period last year, when they grew by 17 percent.

The dynamism of machinery and equipment imports constitute convincing evidence that we are maintaining an excellent volume of investments and that they form the basis for our economic growth. Noncoffee exports increased during the first three months by 23 percent in comparison to the same period last year; they increased by 64 percent if we compare them to the first half of 1986.

From January to May of this year, industrial exports increased by 20 percent, noncoffee agricultural exports by 24.2 percent, and mining exports by 55 percent. [passage omitted]

Polls conducted by independent groups show that most industries are expanding and making new investments. The government is not only optimistic about the country's economic situation and perspectives, but at this very moment in Valledupar, the mines and energy minister is announcing approval of the largest private investment project in the country's history.

The Drummond Company will invest $580 million to develop the La Loma coal project. This new investment will guarantee exports to the tune of 10 million tons of coal per year; it will also generate foreign currency, jobs, and taxes amounting to more than $1.2 billion and royalties of more than $1 billion. Other benefits for the country include a change in the volume of traffic along

the Cesar River in the Zapatosa swamp area and along the Magdalena Canal and possibly also the El Dique Canal. This gigantic project is clear evidence of foreign investors' confidence in our country and institutions.

Thousands of businessmen, many of whom are represented here—with their daily work, investments, and job-creating efforts—are reaffirming their responsibilities to Colombia. We are sure that this 2-week fair will confirm this patriotic commitment. Thank you very much. [applause]

Paraguay

Police Detain PLRA Leader Laino, 2 Others

PY1107175288 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jul 88 p 10

[Text] Yesterday morning Domingo Laino, chairman of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], and youth leaders Ramon Ferreira and Waldino Montes de Oca were detained in Ita and taken to the central police station, where they are being held incommunicado.

Laino and his youth leaders were detained after a political act in the town of Ita, 30 km from Asuncion, to commemorate the founding of the Paraguayan Liberal Party.

After a mass at 0830, an important impromptu meeting was held. Ferreira and Ramon Fleitas, leader of the Ita PLRA youth, spoke during the meeting. When Laino concluded the meeting, a local police contingent arrived. After arguments and a melee, the police detained the leaders of the group. While the police were taking the detainees to the local police station, some 500 people staged a demonstration on the streets of Ita.

Peru

Prime Minister Announces Salary, Price Hikes

PY1107164888 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo on 10 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I have a difficult task: to explain why we have had to raise the price of staples. It is not a pleasant task. [passage omitted]

I want to reassure everyone that Peru's situation is serious, but not catastrophic. [passage omitted]

The growth of our economy during the 1986-87 period, which was larger than that of any other country of the continent, caused the problems we are facing now. I have already addressed this issue during the cabinet meeting.

Our internal problems have been aggravated by foreign factors. I want to refer to these specific problems in my speech.

As a matter of introduction, I want to point out that prices and salaries are inseparably linked. In this regard, I want to remind you that the policy of the APRA government has always been that the great majority of citizens who have less should always receive salary increases that surpass the increase in the prices of staples. Nobody can deny that the salary purchasing power during the 1986-87 period increased noticeably with regard to staple prices.

The difference today might be small, but in order to continue with this salary policy, we have taken the following measures. I am going to be very brief.

Salaries for public servants have been increased by 57.6 percent to benefit 447,523 employees. Those in this sector who earn less have received a larger raise. Among those are the workers known as apostolic servants, due to the job they fulfill—that is, teachers and health workers. I call them apostolic workers although parliament refused to do so.

During the first days of July, the government issued a supreme decree increasing teacher salaries by 61.1 percent, benefiting 211,000 teachers. The raise for health workers is 60 percent, which will benefit 73,300 people—including physicians.

Moreover, during the month of July, the government has ordered a 350-inti bonus to all workers. In the private sector, which is not my specific field, but as you know is a sector subject to various regulations, the minimum legal salary will increase by 70 percent for all sectors. That is, it will go from 3,520 intis to approximately 6,000 intis. This increase will be for all private employees.

As a consequence, no Peruvian worker will receive an increase of less than 50 percent. Salaries will always be somewhat ahead of the inflation rate—ahead of the price increases. This is very important because it is one of the government's main objectives.

I only want to mention the increase in prices of some staples of the family food basket; the full list will be published tomorrow by EL PERUANO and posted in the market places, where we hope that the merchants will honestly contribute to eliminating the hoarding of merchandise. I want to disclose that ordinary rice will increase from 20 to 25 intis per kilo; white sugar—and we must encourage the consumption of this type of sugar—will go from 19 to 32 intis per kilo; bread will go from 0.80 to 1.40 intis; noodles, from 25.50 to 40 intis; chicken, from 94 to 140 intis; and eggs, from 75 to 112 intis. [passage omitted]

Why do the prices of bread, noodles, and chicken go up? They go up because the wheat used to make noodles and bread, and the corn used to feed chickens are imported

and their prices have gone up abroad. There is nothing we can do when prices abroad go up. We cannot subsidize foreign prices; we can only subsidize national goods. [passage omitted]

Union Ends Strike; Teachers Return To Work

PY1107205988 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] This morning all the teachers who are members of SUTEP [Sole Trade Union of Education Workers] returned to classes, ending the strike which lasted 32 days.

Union leader Cesar Barrera Bazan said that the teachers will work Saturdays and holidays to get their full pay.

[Begin reporter recording] The teachers are already back in school. SUTEP has lifted the strike which had been going on for over 30 days as soon as the Education Ministry announced salary increases. The students are also returning to classes throughout the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Police, Shining Path Clash in Puno; One Killed

PY0707011988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] Lima, 5 Jul (EFE)—Today the Interior Ministry reported that an alleged member of the Shining Path terrorist group was killed and a policeman was wounded during an armed clash that occurred in Puno Department, in the southern region of the country.

The clash took place in the town of Condormilla Bajo on 3 July, when Civil Guard patrolmen arrived on the scene where terrorists had killed a peasant.

An Interior Ministry communique reports that the police confiscated guns, among them four revolvers—one of which had belonged to a policeman killed by terrorists—explosive devices, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The police also seized a list with names of local civilian authorities, notebooks containing coded messages, and subversive propaganda.

This clash occurred the same day on which a Shining Path terrorist group ambushed 13 military men in Huamalies Province, in Huanuco Department, northwest of Lima.

The terrorists hurled grenades at a vehicle carrying 16 Army troops, including 2 officers. Three soldiers were seriously injured in this attack.

Drug Traffickers Ambush Police Patrol, Kill 2

PY1107101388 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Lima, 10 Jul (EFE)—Today police sources reported that two policemen have been killed and two others have disappeared in the wake of an attack by drug traffickers against a police patrol in the Jungle Department of San Martin.

According to the source, the armed group ambushed the patrol comprised of ten Civil and Republican Guardsmen, near the Uchiza bridge, in the village of Uchiza.

Civil Guard Corporal Jorge Arevalo and policeman Juan Diaz were killed, while Republican Guardsman Alejandro Mendez and Civil Guardsman Luis Flores have disappeared. It is believed that Mendez and Flores are being held hostage by the drug traffickers.

The clash occurred in an area known as "the red strip" of San Martin Department due to the intensive activity of terrorists and drug traffickers.

In Lima, alleged members of the MRTA terrorist group seriously wounded three policemen inside a hospital last Friday afternoon.

Since the "Shining Path" terrorist group began its terrorist activities in Peru in 1980, more than 11,000 people have been killed in the country. Over 700 have died so far this year.

Company Manager Kidnapped Outside Plant

PY0807040588 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Excerpt] This morning eight heavily armed individuals kidnapped Hector Jeri Garcia, the general manager of Capsa Batteries, as he was preparing to get out of his car to enter the Capsa Batteries plant, located at 1491 Paseo de la Republica Avenue. The kidnapping was reported by the relatives of the industrialist to the police kidnapping squad, which is investigating the case.

According to eyewitnesses, four individuals wielding revolvers got out of two white Toyota Crown cars—one of them with license plate No CQ5339—and attacked the general manager. After overpowering him, they fled; their whereabouts are unknown.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Garcia Miro, how did the kidnapping happen?

[Garcia] Well, the general, who is my father-in-law, arrived here at the plant at about 0815. Apparently, he was being followed. There were cars waiting for him. They broke the right front door window and dragged him out.

[Reporter] How many were there?

[Garcia] There were about eight of them. They were riding in two white Toyota Crown cars.

[Reporter] Have you received any calls from the kidnappers yet?

[Garcia] No, not yet. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Bombs Damage Two Lima Schools; Eight Injured

PY0707150888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0520 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Lima, 6 Jul (EFE)—According to the Peruvian Interior Ministry, eight people have been injured by bombs placed in two public schools here.

The source said one of the bombs exploded at the Educational Services Unit (USE) of Comas district. Seven people were injured.

Another bomb exploded at the USE unit of Pueblo Libre District, injuring one employee. According to the ministry, police arrested two university students for their alleged link to the bombing in Comas. One of the students was carrying explosives. Damage was said to be light in both places.

Today Peru commemorated "Teachers Day."

Public school teachers staged demonstrations in downtown Lima, but the police intervened and broke them up. Public school teachers have been on strike for over a month demanding better salaries.

Suriname

Shankar Rejects Peace-Keeping Force Proposal

FL0607181988 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] The president of Suriname, Ramsewak Shankar, has rejected a proposal to station an international peace-keeping force in the troubled eastern part of his country. The president says the Surinamese people are capable of solving their own problems.

The proposal for a peace-keeping force was made last month during talks between a government delegation and representatives of the Ronnie Brunswijk jungle commando. Government troops have been fighting the jungle commando in eastern Suriname since 1986.

Shankar: Brunswijk Not Acting in Good Faith

FL0707175088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] The Brunswijk gang does not act in good faith. This was declared yesterday by President Ramsewak Shankar during a press conference. If they were acting in good faith, they would have stopped the fighting already since the 25th of January, said the head of state.

On January 25th this year, the president was installed.

The president emphasized that in practice, he has noted not a single act of good faith from the Brunswijk gang. He added that the government is sticking to its standpoint that an international peace-keeping force should not come to Suriname. The head of state also said that the problem in east Suriname must be solved by Surinamese.

Government Displeased With Aid Process

FL0707180088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] The Government of Suriname isn't happy with the manner in which the humanitarian aid presented by Holland to Suriname has been conducted. From the 17 million guilders which Holland had given to Suriname, 5 million has been channeled to east Suriname through private institutions.

Vice President Henk Arron said yesterday that the government isn't happy with the manner in which this has been conducted. Arron said that soon deliberations will be held with the Dutch Government and gave the assurance that this will not happen again.

Caricom Extends Observer Status of Country

FL1107203588 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] The 13-Caricom member states have [words indistinct] Caricom summit last week extended the observer status of Suriname. Suriname already enjoys observer status on the health, education, labor, and agriculture committees of Caricom. During the conference, which was held in Antigua and Barbuda, the heads of government also decided to extend the observer status of Suriname on the committee for transport. The conference ended last Friday.

Police Transferred To Justice Ministry

FL0707181488 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Minister Sheik Kariem yesterday morning gave over the management of the police force to the minister of justice and police, Adjodhia.

Since 1982, the two departments of justice and police have been separated from each other. The current government, however, in a declaration announced that the department of justice and that of police will again be brought together and this has already taken place.

During the separation for some 7 years, the internal structures of these two departments have been somewhat changed and adjusted. Because of this, it's now necessary that the Ministry of Justice and Police get some new departmental structure. This will take place after approval of the Council of Ministers.

Advisory Groups Formed; Plans Bureau Moves

FL1107195988 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Vice President Henk Arron last Friday installed an interdepartmental advisory group. The group must take care of the coordination of the development plan and must advise the government in the preparation of a lasting policy for the development of Suriname. The interdepartamental advisory group consists of representatives of several ministries.

The vice president also said that an advisory group consisting of representatives of the business community and the labor movement will be installed. This group will, together with the interdepartamental group, prepare the final framework of the development plan for Suriname. After that, the plan must be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.

The plans bureau, which was formerly under the Ministry of Finance, was last Friday brought over to the cabinet of the vice president.